

NEW EXPENSES CUT RAILWAYS' INCOME

Business Association Urges That
Rate Advances Be Based
on Known Past.

FIGURES TO SHOW LOSSES

Posses Warned of Danger of Possible Transportation Breakdown.

The Railway Business Association in a statement yesterday gave figures to show that in 1911 and 1912 the combined net corporate income of the railways fell 20 and 15 per cent, respectively from 1910.

It is urged that freight rate advances should be based upon the known past rather than upon the only half revealed present.

From the figures so far available for this year it is stated that the roads can expect no better returns which will be available for improvements and dividends than in 1910.

With fixed charges, according to past averages, the income for the year ended June 30 would be \$189,494,512 under the same period in 1912, notwithstanding the fact that the roads are estimated to have 33,801 more miles of track, 295,251 more pounds of locomotive tractive power, 14,175,970 more tons of freight car capacity and to have carried 7,900 millions more tons of freight one mile.

The statement further asserts that in view of the fact that during the year of 1912 steam railroads were the smallest listings of new securities in ten years and non-railroad corporations the largest that railroad credit is on the wane is undeniable. Other corporations can increase their prices and thus offer better returns on their new issues of securities, but the railroads are barred from so doing.

In order to allow the Eastern roads to provide better service, the statement says, resolutions have been passed in many of the larger of the Eastern cities to decide to favor or at least not to oppose the roads' plea for higher freight rates.

In commenting on the above fact, George A. Post, president of the Railway Business Association, said:

"Commercial organizations, local, State and National, can promote national prosperity by making known, as some leading bodies already have done, their conviction of the need for more railway facilities and their willingness to pay what is legitimately necessary to get them."

C. E. Simmons of St. Louis is quoted as saying:

"Thousands of shippers have come to realize that their business is prosperous only when the railroads are prosperous and any slight increase in rates which they might have to pay would soon be lost sight of in the enormous increase in the profits of their business which this general prosperity would bring about."

The statement adds:

"There could hardly be any national calamity more exasperating than industrial prostration descending in the midst of busy times, with our roads unable to keep up with capacity, prostration brought about by congestion of terminals, throwing into idleness, with their employees, factories which could neither obtain raw materials nor deliver finished products, while footstools lay rotting in the cars and elevators."

The public had better be safe, than sorry—assured of good service rather than in danger of a transportation breakdown."

RAILROADS ASK DELAY.

Arbitrators May Not Hold First Meeting Until Thursday.

The first meeting of the arbitration board of six to hear the demands of the trainmen and conductors on the Eastern railroads, which was to have been held here on Monday, may be postponed until Thursday, at the request of the officials of some of the roads.

The roads have not finished their preparations for the hearings and it is expected that the request will be conceded by the arbitrators.

Judge William Lea Chambers and Judge Martin A. Knapp of the board of mediation and conciliation spent two days here this week selecting a meeting place. While they made no official announcement before returning to Washington, it is said that they engaged rooms in a large hotel. Nearly 100 men will be in attendance, with a number of witnesses and stenographers.

The six arbitrators will formally organize, elect the chairman of the arbitration board and begin the hearings at their first meeting. It is expected that Seth Low, president of the National Civic Federation, who is one of the two arbitrators representing the public, will be chairman.

BOARDS OF TRADE CONFERENCE.

Olive Betterment Discussed at Meeting in Jersey City.

Fifty representatives of boards of trade, chambers of commerce and other commercial organizations were present yesterday at a conference of the executive committee of the New Jersey Chamber of Commerce in the Commercial Trust Building, Jersey City, to discuss projects for civic betterment. A. V. Hamburg of Newark, director of the chamber, presided.

Address were made by J. C. Lincoln, traffic manager of the Merchants Association of New York; John H. Hankinson of Mercer County; W. H. Bushell; J. A. Ritchie, secretary of the Cleveland Retail Credit Men's Association; James Reilly, secretary of the Newark Board of Trade; Marcus A. Beaman, secretary of the State Chamber of Commerce, and Charles F. Johnson, president of the Passaic Board of Trade.

The conference adopted a resolution calling on the trustees of the chamber to discuss at the next meeting plans for the development of the New Jersey waterways and to formulate a definite policy for the chamber along this line.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

THOMAS ZILLI of 2858 Bathgate avenue, formerly a manufacturer of tiles, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$1,200 and assets of \$1,200.

JOHN F. KOEHN, formerly a leather keeper at 1998 Park avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$1,200 and assets of \$1,200.

SAMUEL RUDNER—Schedules in bank ruptcy with Samuel Rudner, who had a restaurant, and wife called the Old Vienna at 111 Lenox avenue, with liabilities of \$60,125 and assets of \$2,200.

EDWARD P. DANGER—Schedules in bank ruptcy with Edward P. Danger, a tailor at 4 Barclay street, show liabilities of \$2,400 and assets of \$2,744.

MARCUS HERZMAN, dealer in dry goods at 160 Orange street, has made an assignment to Jacob Jurin, trustee.

THE SPECIALTY GLASS COMPANY, located in the assignment of Leo A. Price at the Specialty Glass Co., 144 Hudson street, show liabilities of \$6,912, nominal assets of \$2,667 and assets of \$2,667.

WALTER FLICKER of 555 West 118th street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$6,154 and assets of \$1,200.

ELLEN BOEKHORN of Elsenbogen, architect, in bankruptcy at 140 Franklin street, manufacturers of braids at 41 University place, show liabilities of \$1,489 and assets of \$1,489.

W. W. BROWN, summer resort.

MEXICAN ROW HITS INCOME.
American Smelting and Refining Co.
Report Shows Decrease.

The report of the American Smelting and Refining Company and the American Smelters Securities Company for the six months ended June 30, 1913, states that the gross income for that period was \$6,671,611.70, as compared with \$7,587,942.79 for the same period in 1912. This decrease in gross earnings is explained by Daniel Guggenheim, president of the two companies, as coming from the unsettled conditions in Mexico and the strike at the company's El Paso plant.

The net income, however, on account of decreased charges shows a decrease of only \$250,406.38 over the corresponding six months last year, being \$6,027,894.22, against \$6,278,300.60 on June 30, 1912. This is added to the previous profit and loss surplus leaves a profit and loss gross surplus of \$1,787,296.31, as compared with \$1,875,261.91, a gain of \$2,809,269.40. After deducting total dividends of \$4,010,000 on the common and preferred stocks, the profit and loss surplus on June 30, 1913, was \$17,777,296.31, as compared with \$16,926,269.40.

The company has expanded in the last six months in connection with new properties or increased capital \$1,683,594.11 and has charged to depreciation the sum of \$558,200.31. The property account therefore shows an increase of \$1,095,758.80.

The assets of the company on June 30, 1913, are given as \$189,850,705.36, as compared with \$189,211,705.47 on June 30, 1912.

The balance of \$2,063,884 left after paying dividends on the preferred stock of the company was equal to 4% per cent, earned on the \$50,000,000 common stock, against 4.76 per cent, on the same stock for the corresponding six months of the previous year.

YOAKUM'S FRISCO HOLDINGS.

His Shares of Common Stock Declined \$754,350 in a Year.

Confirmation was given to the report that B. F. Yoakum, former chairman of the board of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co., had not sold any of his holdings in that system, when the statement of Albert T. Perkins, president of the Marshall and East Texas Railroad and vice-president of the St. Louis, Texas and Brownsville Railroad, was declared true.

According to Mr. Miller, with the consent of Mr. Yoakum, he had examined the latter's holdings in Frisco and found 2,500 shares of common stock and 1,300 shares of second preferred at a railroad's office at 71 Broadaway, while in a safe deposit box he found 2,500 shares of Frisco stock pledged. In St. Louis 700 more shares of common were found which were owned by Mr. Yoakum, in addition to a large number which were pledged as collateral to New York banking houses.

At the high price in 1912 the unpledged common shares held by Mr. Yoakum at 23% were worth \$31,360, while at 23%, the low of 1913, they were worth \$17,550, a decline of \$134,350. There is at present outstanding \$25,850,850 common stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco.

Mr. Yoakum's Frisco holdings.

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